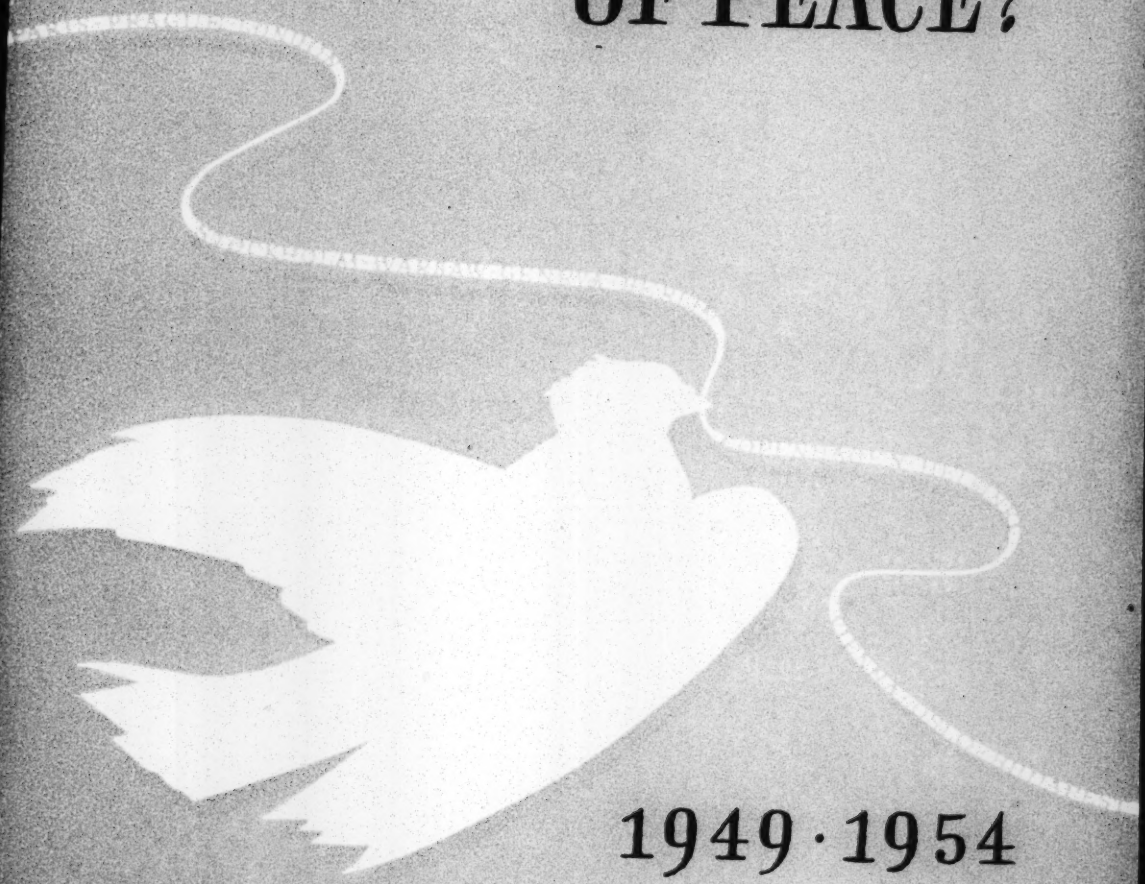
WHAT IS THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE?



1949 · 1954

At the present time there is a body which is the subject of discussion everywhere: the World Council of Peace.

What is the World Council of Peace?

It is an international body representing all the peoples of the world. The confidence and support which it receives from hundreds of millions of men and women in every country make it an effective force.

The World Council has an important job: the defence of Peace. This at one and the same time rouses the dislike of those who favour war and the increasing affection of those who love Peace.

Some—the majority—are wholeheartedly devoted to the Council. Some yield it a respect coloured by reservations. Others doubt the correctness of its purpose and the usefulness of its work. Others again remain hostile towards it. But no one is indifferent to the struggle which is the reason for its existence: the struggle for Peace.

ORIGINS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

The World Council is the outcome of a World Peace Movement that began five years ago. For from the 20th to the 25th of April, 1949, simultaneously in Paris and Prague, there took place for the first time in history a World Peace Congress attended by delegates from every continent.

The arrangements for this gathering were completed in eight weeks. Such a success, achieved in so brief a space, is explained by the extraordinary enthusiasm evoked in every country by the appeal for the convening of the Congress.

A great hope was kindled in millions of hearts. As soon as the Congress was made known, men and women everywhere wanted to contribute to the great enterprise. Every day, more and more organisations gave their support: eventually they totalled 11,000.

The 2,200 delegates from 72 countries who came to this first Congress together represented one quarter of the population of the Earth.

The Congress called on those who work for Peace in every country to organise themselves into Committees for the Defence of Peace. It elected a World Committee to co-ordinate their efforts. Nineteen months later, from the 16th to 22nd of November, 1950, a second Congress was held in Warsaw.

The work carried out following the preceding Congress met with a universal response in a first campaign, which called for the banning of atomic weapons. This activity was developed further in the course of great popular discussions associated with the preparation of the second World Peace Congress. Thanks to such work, National Peace Movements came into being or grew stronger in many countries; numerous organisations and many well-known individuals declared their support for reaceful aims. Thus new opportunities appeared for still greater collaboration among all the forces working for Peace and the Congress decided to establish a body which could assure them a permanent possibility of meeting and acting for Peace. With this end in view, it founded the World Council of Peace.

COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

When it was founded, the World Council of Peace consisted of 221 members. Having been authorised by the Warsaw Congress to co-opt representatives of all forces engaged in practical action for Peace, it numbers today 417 members.

The members of the World Council of Peace are not isolated individuals, but representative figures. They are of all countries and races, all political opinions and religious faiths. They belong to the most various organis-

ations. They represent the most diverse currents of thought and opinion.

The members of the World Council belong to different social groups. They include political figures like Signor Pietro Nenni and M. Pierre Cot, Senor José Giral and Madame Sun Yat-sen, General Cardenas and Dr. Kitchlew, veteran of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Ikuo Oyama, Japanese Senator and Senor Baltazar Castro, President of the Chilean National Assembly.

There are outstanding trade union figures such as Louis Saillant and Liu Ning-i, J. B. Figgins and Lombardo Toledano.

There are the leaders of international organisations, like Mme Eugénie Cotton and Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q. C.

There are religious dignitaries like the Metropolitan Nikolai of Moscow and the Dean of Canterbury, like the Buddhist priest Udakendawala Saranankara of Ceylon and Pastor Forbeck, First Chaplain of Oslo Cathedral, Dom Gaggero and Dr. Hromadka, Bishop Janos Peter, His Eminence Borghei of Iran and the Apostolic Protonotary of Brazil, Mgr. Costabile Hippolyto.

There are also great scientists and scholars like Irène and Frédéric Joliot-Curie, Professor Bernal, F.R.S., and Professor Infeld, Professor Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Dr. Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Major General Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey of India and Dr. W. E. B. du Bois.

Famous writers like Louis Aragon and Jean-Paul Sartre, Jorge Amado and Pablo Neruda, Mulk Raj

Anand and Ilya Ehrenburg, Nazim Hikmet and Vercors, Howard Fast and Anna Seghers.

Great artists in a number of spheres, like Paul Robeson and Pablo Picasso.

This list, which might be considerably extended, makes plain that, in every country, persons recognised as eminent in the political, social and religious fields, and in literature, science and the arts take part in the work of the World Council.

There are likewise to be found in it men and women of all professions and every walk of life: lawyers and businessmen, doctors and industrialists, workers and peasants, each qualified to represent their social groupings, and the organisations to which they belong.

The World Council of Peace, whose President is Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, meets once or twice a year in plenary session—and, as often as occasion demands, in extraordinary session. At all its sessions, numerous guests and observers take part in the proceedings with the same rights as members.

The World Council of Peace has a Bureau, at present numbering 48 members, which meets about once every three months. It has, finally, a permanent organ the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace, whose office is now situated in Vienna.

The Council has held gatherings of one kind or another in most of the great European capitals in turn: Paris, Rome, Stockholm, London, Prague, Warsaw, Geneva, Berlin, Helsinki, Vienna, Copenhagen, Oslo and Budapest. It may well have occasion, in the future, to hold its sessions in other capitals and other continents.

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

The World Council of Peace has one single, clear and definite aim : to achieve a stable Peace corresponding to the vital interest of every nation.

It makes no claim to be able to attain this aim by its own efforts, but in conjunction with all those who, like itself, long for the establishment of real Peace.

To this end it has set itself an aim that can be summed up in a very few words : to help to bring together on an ever wider scale the forces working for Peace.

For its part, the World Council of Peace has tried and tested principles which can make possible united action for Peace.

These have been defined by its President as follows :

(1) The different social systems in the world can coexist peacefully.

(2) Differences between the nations must be settled by negotiation and agreements acceptable to all.

(3) Internal differences within a nation are the concern of its citizens, in conformity with the right of all peoples to self-determination.

Why these principles ?

Because whoever does not believe coexistence possible believes in war and not in Peace.

Because whoever opposes negotiated settlement of international differences thereby becomes an advocate of resort to force and not of Peace.

Because foreign intervention in the internal affairs of a nation is an interference injurious to the sovereignty of that nation, and hence gives rise to the danger of strife.

The acceptance of these principles constitutes a solid bond between all the members of the World Council of Peace.

The work of the World Council is also founded on these principles.

This method, proved by experience, has as its characteristic features the free exchange of all viewpoints and the constant search, by way of reasonable compromise, for solutions on which there can be unanimous agreement.

These, essentially, are the profound reasons which give the decisions of the World Council so resounding an effect.

The World Council puts forward simple ideas and reasonable proposals that, sooner or later, become revealed as the true expression of an extremely wide range of opinion because they have been gone into deeply and are the result of agreement between contrasting views.

The World Council initiates activity which finds a response and meets with support in all the countries of the world, because it expresses clearly defined aims corresponding to the interests of all peoples.

THE WORK OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

The World Council has solid support in every country in the world. It is based, firstly, on wide national movements for Peace in 71 countries. Further, it is in constant contact with organisations and leading figures in 17 other countries.

In the international field, the World Council maintains contact with many organisations and individuals.

But the World Council is not only an organ of liaison and co-ordination between Movements and Organisations which, like itself, are devoted to the defence of Peace. It is also a promoter of activities and enterprises that reach the most varied sections of public opinion. Here is a summary of the most important:

TWO GREAT SIGNATURE CAMPAIGNS

These were launched successively from Stockholm on March 19th, 1950, and from Berlin on February 26th, 1951, in the form of Appeals addressed to all the peoples of the world which every man and woman was called upon to sign individually.

The first Appeal called for absolute prohibition of atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction,

with the establishment of strict international control to ensure implementation of the ban. It obtained 500 million signatures.

The second Appeal called on the Five Great Powers—the USA, the USSR, Great Britain, the People's Republic of China and France—to meet to conclude a Pact of Peace. It obtained over 600 million signatures.

These appeals were not launched in vain. Though no complete solution has yet been secured to either of these problems, important results have followed that everyone, signatory or not, can appreciate.

Thanks to the pressure and vigilance of public opinion, the atom bomb could not be used during the Korean war, although the threat to use it was made. Preliminary discussions between the USA and the USSR on the atomic question are taking place now. After a five years' interval the Foreign Ministers of the Four Great Powers have met at the Berlin Conference. They are about to meet again in Geneva, this time with the participation of the People's Republic of China.

A GREAT WORLD-WIDE GATHERING: THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE

The World Council convened a Congress of Peoples for Peace which took place in Vienna, December 12th to 19th, 1952.

Delegates from 85 countries came to this Congress. They included not only members of the Peace Movement, but also individuals and representatives of organisations whose activity for Peace had been pursued along different paths though with the same objective. After thorough discussion, the Congress of Peoples declared its support for a meeting and agreement between the Five Great Powers.

First and foremost, the Congress of Peoples demanded a cease-fire in Korea. Having heard the evidence given by an International Scientific Commission which had returned from Korea and China, it condemned the use of bacteriological weapons in the Korean war, already denounced by the World Council.

The wave of feeling aroused by the decisions of the Congress of Peoples contributed powerfully to that new victory of the forces of Peace which raised such hopes: the conclusion eight months later of an armistice in Korea.

REGULAR WORK FOR PEACE

In every field and in a great variety of ways, the World Council of Peace has worked tirelessly for the cause of Peace and friendship among the peoples.

It has submitted proposals to the United Nations and has organised delegations to Parliaments and public approaches to Governments. It has participated in discussions and exchanges of views with various pacifist

and religious bodies. It has always declared itself ready to meet the representatives of any and every force desirous of working toward achievement of a real relaxation of tension. It has given its support to great conferences, both international and regional. It has done much to promote better understanding between the peoples and the development of economic and cultural relations.

SIMPLE IDEAS HAVE BECOME A GREAT FORCE

Ever since its formation, the World Council has opposed the rearmament of Germany as an attempt to create a new centre of war in Europe. It has therefore called for the peaceful solution of the German problem. Today a powerful European movement stands in the way of ratification and implementation of the Bonn and Paris agreements which prepare the ground for the revival of German militarism under cover of the so-called 'European Defence Community.'

The World Council has likewise insisted that a solution be found for the problems of the Far East. Today a movement is developing in all countries, most notably in Asia, for a final solution of the Korean problem and an immediate end to the war in Indo-China.

The World Council has always opposed foreign interference which endangers the national sovereignty of peoples. Today a movement of opinion embracing all sections of the population is developing in the countries

of Latin America, the Middle East, and South East Asia, against the establishment of foreign bases on their territory and the implementation of pacts threatening their independence.

The World Council has called for restoration of normal economic and cultural relations between all countries of the world. Today, despite continuing obstacles, an irresistible current is developing in favour of exchanges in all fields. Important trade agreements are being concluded; cultural relations are being renewed in the sciences, the arts and sport.

The World Council has called for the simultaneous and controlled reduction of all arms; it has put forward quite precise proposals on this question, in particular at its session of November 1951, in Vienna.

Whole populations now perceive the connection between the unbearable burdens of military expenditure and their increasingly arduous living conditions. Men and women of all social classes now see in the arms race the deep-lying cause of their poverty and hardships.

The Governments of States whose national economies are dominated by crushing war budgets have to take into account this realisation on the part of the peoples and the demands they are putting forward. They are now having to agree to discussion at the United Nations and at official conferences directed toward a general agreement on reduction of armaments.

Finally, the World Council has never ceased to insist that the People's Republic of China must take its right-

ful place in the United Nations. Today, this demand, like all the other points of policy, is no longer urged by the Peace Movement alone. It is now being publicly supported by great organisations and parties, official spokesmen and Governments.

Such are the problems which brought the World Council of Peace into existence. They were the subject of the "Address to the United Nations," a real Charter of Peace, drawn up by the Second World Peace Congress.

Faithful to its charge, the World Council of Peace has constantly striven to interest the peoples in the peaceful solution of the great issues which divide the world.

The great attention being devoted to these problems today by public opinion in all countries proves how correct and how successful these efforts have been.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN TODAY FOR THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

This campaign, started in July 1953, to make the spirit of negotiation prevail over any resort to force, continues today with the object of making the negotiations embarked upon result in agreement, and of removing the obstacles that stand in the way of a real lessening of tension.

The need for this is recognised today by a wide variety of groupings which, each after its own fashion work for the relaxation of tension. The Council is seek-

ing every opportunity to assist closer contact and understanding between these different forces.

PEACE IS ALSO YOUR CONCERN

Strong in the growing trust that the peoples place in it, the World Council of Peace is going boldly forward.

On this, the Fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the World Peace Movement, it can look back with pride on the road it has traversed.

But though, so far, the forces of Peace, of which it is the highest expression, have succeeded in preventing the unleashing of a new world war, they have not been able to dispel the threat of war that hangs over mankind.

However, progress has been made, results achieved, which constitute the first signs of a possible lessening of tension. This possibility may become tomorrow's reality if all, whoever they may be, from wherever they may come, who desire such a relief of tension, combine their efforts to bring down the balance on the side of Peace.

This is the task to which the World Council of Peace calls you, that children may sleep in peace, that the happiness of mankind may be assured.

Published by the Secretariat
of the World Council of Peace
for the Fifth Anniversary of
the World Peace Movement.

27-4-69 [World Youth Festival]

STANDARD TIME 7-15

1955 JUN 15 PM 12:54

By Boy

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WARSZAWA 28 15 1741

DRWEB DUBOIS 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NEWYORK USA

DY

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU PARTICIPATE GUEST OF HONOUR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL WARSAW JULY 31 AUGUST 14 STOP LETTER SENT

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144 31 31 14

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May 4, 1954

Curator, James Weldon Johnson Collection
Library
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Elliott M. Rudwick of Philadelphia wishes to examine some of the manuscripts which I have deposited with you.

I should be very glad if you would afford him permission, if it does not contravene your rules.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

Yale University Library
New Haven Connecticut

James T. Babb
Librarian

Donald C. Gallup, *Curator*
Collection of American Literature

5 May 1954

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for writing me about Mr. Rudwick. I shall see that the manuscripts that you have placed in the James Weldon Johnson Collection are made available for his use.

With best wishes to you and to Mrs. Du Bois,

Yours sincerely,

Donald Gallup

Donald Gallup,
Curator,
James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection.

[Yorkville Forum]

June 8, 1954

Mr. Abner Grunauer
252 East 61 Street
New York 21, New York

My dear Mr. Grunauer:

I just want you to know that I have returned from California and will be ready to speak for you June 18th at Yorkville Temple.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

27-17-54

May I then beg your interest: either in the shape of a letter to me or to President Eisenhower, or to prominent Americans whom you may know. Also in particular, will you spread knowledge of this situation in your own country, among your friends andin the public press so as to secure as wide cooperation as possible and start organized effort in Europe to free the victims of the Smith Act.

I am, dear Mr. Zweig

Your obedient servant

W.E.B.DuBois

(Ph.D.,Harvard University, Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; Prizewinner of the World Council of Peace, 1953)

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

DuBois to Mr Zweig C, March 4, 1954

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

DuBois to J. D. Bernal, March 4. 1954. For complete form letter.

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The next adventure was called The Moon, which was published by Harry Pace and Edward Simon in Memphis and edited by me in Atlanta in 1906. . . .

"Editing 'The Crisis'," Crisis (March, 1951), 147-151, 213

Meantime, I refused to give up the idea that a critical periodical for the American Negro might be found. I had started in Memphis with the help of two graduates of Atlanta University the little printing shop that I have already mentioned, and from this was published a paper called The Moon in 1906. The Moon was in some sort precursor of The Crisis. It was published for a year in Memphis and then the printing office given up. . . .

Dusk of Dawn. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Compny, 1940, 92-93.

RELIGION

New Society

England's Established Church has little to do with non-conformists on the one side, Roman Catholics on the other. But last week the Church of England's two primates, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, made history by jointly signing a letter to the London *Times* with Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminister, and Dr. Walter H. Armstrong, joint Secretary of the Federal Council of the Free Churches. Winston Churchill has avoided any statement of war aims, so the churchmen set up "five standards" as a post-war plan to guide statesmen. Like the Sermon on the Mount, the standards quite clearly presupposed a new society:

1.- Extreme inequality of wealth should be abolished.

2.- Every child, regardless of race or class should have equal opportunities for education suitable to his or her peculiar capacities.

3.- The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.

4.- The sense of a divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work.

5.- RESOURCES OF THE EARTH SHOULD BE USED AS GOD'S GIFT TO THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE

27-1-42

Dec-1941-Time

Dear Dr. I sent the premier of the Gold Coast and Molotov one of these each

I enjoyed your articles on Africa and intend the next one to be based on a talk by them

[1954?]

"In the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA every independent movement of the workers was paralysed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the Republic. "Labour cannot emancipate itself in the white skin where in the black it is branded".

KARL MARX, CAPITOL, edited by FREDERICK ENGELS, NEW YORK, 1931, vol. 1, page 287.

1867

1867 German Edition

1/2/1

27-5-9

14 soft cover

16 hard cover

3 De Sable

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"Editing 'The Crisis'," Crisis, (March, 1951), 147-151, 213.

41/14c/11

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The push of unspoken thought that demands utterance is strong. So despite cost and troubke, the editor attempted seven years ago a small magazinelike weekly, publishedin Memphis

10

ESTABLISHMENT and PRESENTATION of

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32-33-33

AWARD for CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRESSIVE JEWISH Education

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BANQ.
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1—6

[1954]

Letters from Readers

Brotherhood in Action

Editors, JEWISH LIFE:

We thought your readers might be interested in the following story of how we celebrated Brotherhood Week this year.

A joint program of songs, dances, essays and a dramatic narrative featured the celebration of Brotherhood Week on Sunday, February 21, by the Washington Jewish Children's School and the First Baptist Church of West Washington, at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., 9th and Rhode Island Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

This was the second year in which the two organizations have collaborated in presenting a diversified program dedicated to the extension of democracy in the nation's capital. In greeting the meeting, Rev. T. Ewell Hopkins of the First Baptist Church, and Sol Tabor, president of the Jewish Children's School, pointed to the progress that has been made in ending Jimcrow in Washington's eating places, hotels and theaters, and urged a more vigorous fight to wipe out the segregated school system that is the shame of the city. (The First Baptist Church is a Negro Church in Georgetown.)

Approximately 75 children, ranging in ages from three to 15, performed for an enthusiastic audience. There were several songs presented by the choruses of each school and other numbers sung by the entire group of 75. Most stirring was the concluding number, "Made My Vow to be Free," which brought down the house.

Last year the two organizations presented separate programs on two successive Sundays. This year, the leaders of the two groups felt that a single unified program would enable all concerned to work closer together, in preparing the concert and thus put into practice the ideas to be celebrated. The result was a most successful affair.

Both the church and the Jewish Children's School hope to be able to enlarge the participation in forthcoming celebrations of Brotherhood Week by inviting other organizations to take part. The management of the Y.W.C.A. which served refreshments to all the children after the concert, graciously offered the facilities of the "Y" for future affairs.

C. GUREWITZ
Secretary, Washington Jewish Children's School, Wash., D. C.

"Mind Your Own Business"

Editors, JEWISH LIFE:

Following is a copy of a letter that I sent on February 12 to Mr. Alfred J. Bohlinger, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York.

My dear Mr. Bohlinger:

I am in receipt of a printed communication, dated January 20, 1954, over your printed signature. It is related to insurance that I had (and still have) with the International Workers Order, Inc.

I resent very vigorously your gratuitous statement that ended this printed note. I can assure you, dear sir, that I will associate with any person who I feel will enjoy my company or whose company I may enjoy. I would suggest that you mind your own business, which is to supervise the insurance industry in New York State.

MORRIS GOODMAN
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Greetings
JEWISH AMERICAN CLUB
of Bensonhurst
Brooklyn

Individual Greetings

BROOKLYN
Gabriel Lansky
Harry Kaplo
Leah Nelson
George Barkow
Bella Terry
Morris Weiner
Clara Weiner
Carl M. Rubin
Ruby Yalkut
Leonard Freund
Mr. and Mrs. Reiter
Mr. and Mrs. M. Covici
Jack Greenberg
H. Elekman
Jack and Rose Nashbir
Gussie Brodie
Abe Mednick
A. Brickman
Esther & Helen
M. Adams
Mrs. Sackman

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Lillian E. Reiner

DORCHESTER, MASS.
J. Spitz
Ida

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Lloyd Kaufman
Charles Kaufman
Rose Arnold
M. Bell
Pete Shishko

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strengthening of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, the United States was transformed into a first-rank imperialist power in the Mediterranean. The United States government is pursuing the old colonial policy and is improving upon it in great measure. This fact touches directly upon the question of peace between Israel and the Arab countries.

The debates on the question of Kibya in the UN Security Council showed that the United States government is not interested in negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries. The debates on the question of the Jordan water project again showed that Washington is not interested in direct negotiations between Israel and Syria.

The shipping of American arms to neighboring Arab countries underscores the danger to Israel inherent in this attempt of Washington to set up an aggressive bloc in the Middle East.

How did the Israel government react to this new United States plan? It did not protest, as did the governments of India, Burma and Afghanistan. It is true that both *Haaretz* (independent conservative) and *Davar* (Histadrut organ) expressed their concern. But this concern was that Israel would not be included in the plans! This position is entirely different from that of India, Burma, Afghanistan and Indonesia, which manifested their opposition to transforming the area between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean into a military base.

In connection with the arms shipments to Egypt and other countries, the official position of Israel is expressed by the request for more arms to Israel as though the arms race in the Middle East could guarantee the security of Israel. Israel circles in Washington argue that Israel was the first to request military aid as far back as two years ago and that supplying arms to the countries of the Arab League in this period would be interpreted as American aid to Israel's enemies.

The request of the Israel government will not stop the arms race in the Middle East; it will only draw Israel into it. This position is in contrast even to that of the right wing Social Democrats in Burma or to that of a liberal politician like Nehru, who requests a *cessation* of arms shipments to *all* the countries of the Near East and the Indian Ocean. These men do not seek the "favors" of the United States for their countries because they understand that the purpose of these arms is to provoke bloody incidents.

There is general hostility to the aggressive plans of the United States not only in India, Burma, Afghanistan and Indonesia, but also in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, because they are justifiably afraid that their independence will be entirely wiped out by the armies of Turkey and Pakistan. Nor do they want to be cannon-fodder in an anti-Soviet war.

An unequivocal position by the Israel government against the Washington program is not only in the interests of her security, but it would also bring Israel closer to the peoples of the Middle East and Asia generally. It would bring peace between Israel and her neighbors that much nearer. It would prove that there is a decisive difference between the position of Israel and United States strivings for domination. The Israel government could take such a position especially in view of the fact that such great international powers as the Soviet Union, China, India, Great Britain and a number of other countries, have expressed their opposition to the war program of Washington. The road to peace and understanding between Israel and her neighbors lies in common resistance to the plans of John Foster Dulles and not in begging for the inclusion of Israel in these plans, as is being done by the press which is close to the government.

The demand of the hour is this: *nullify* the request for Washington's "military assistance," which can only lead to the occupation of Israel and which serves only the plans of Israel's enemies.

GREAT HONOR TO THE FALLEN HEROES OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING
A Group of Friends
Crompond, New York

BEST WISHES
Emma Lazarus Reading Circle
Toms River, New Jersey

GREETINGS
Emma Lazarus Clubs
of Trenton, New Jersey

Philadelphia Concert
to celebrate 32nd anniversary of the *Morning Freiheit*
PAUL ROBESON
PAUL NOVICK, editor, Morning Freiheit
MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, noted historian
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 8:30 P.M.
TOWN HALL, 150 N. Broad St., Phila.
Auspices: Phila. Morning Freiheit Comm.

GREETINGS from
Mary and Marian
Los Angeles

GREETINGS from
A Friend
New York City

GREETINGS
Emma Lazarus Clubs
of Washington, D. C.

Greetings
EMMA LAZARUS CLUB
Winthrop, Mass.

GREETINGS
Emma Lazarus Clubs
of Dorchester, Mass.

To a happy future to MY GRANDCHILDREN
L. K.
Brooklyn

After night comes day
After darkness comes light
After rain comes sunshine
We fight to have light and sunshine
SHORE FRONT FRATERNAL CLUB
Brooklyn

CONEY ISLAND GREETS "JEWISH LIFE"
A Group of Friends
Brooklyn

FROM MONTH TO MONTH

DEFEND PROGRESSIVE JEWISH EDUCATION

RECENTLY an act of collaboration with McCarthyism at least as shocking as the mutual-aid pact between the Velde Committee and representatives of the Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee and Jewish War Veterans, was perpetrated by the *Jewish Daily Forward,* led by a cabal which controls the Jewish Labor Committee, Workmen's Circle and other social-democratic organizations. The venomous hatred of the *Forward* clique for anything connected with progressives has burst forth in an attack on Jewish children's progressive schools that would be hard to match in McCarthyite sadistic malice.

On October 20, 1953, the paper stated, "A *Forward* representative contacted various government agencies yesterday in order to ascertain what will be the fate of the Order [that is, Jewish People's Fraternal Order of the IWO] schools." The significance of the words "contacted government agencies" is clear. The *Forward* had acted as a *mosser,* an informer, through this mission of its representative. Most stool-pigeons do their contacting in secret but the *Forward* announces its nefarious deeds with relish. That the mission of its representative was not unsuccessful is indicated in its editorial of October 21, which crows that now "the government will keep its eye on the schools of the Order."

The *Forward* is not only a *mosser*: it is also a liar. It persists in calling the progressive Jewish schools "the schools of the Order" when it is a matter of public record that the schools made themselves completely independent of "the Order" over three years ago. At a public conference held October 14-15, 1950, the former schools of the JPFO decided to disband as Order schools and thereafter each one began to function on an independent individual school basis. Each school is now organized, led, financed and directed by the parents and other interested individuals in each community.

About 6,000 children attend 100 of these schools in the United States. Before its attack on these schools, the *Forward* had already participated as finger man for and collaborator with Tom Dewey's New York State Insurance Department in the proceedings to liquidate the International Workers Order. Then the *Forward* turned its attention to destruction of the progressive Jewish children's schools. If it is possible, the *Forward* out-McCarthys McCarthy in this campaign of lies, distortion and malevolence hard to equal in Jewish experience in the United States.

Just how loathesome this *Forward* campaign is, can be judged from an insight into what these schools are trying to do. They are organized by parents in a number of communities to provide their children with a secular, progressive Jewish education. The schools develop in the children a kinship with the Jewish and non-Jewish laboring masses and with the history and progressive culture and traditions of the Jewish people. The children acquire an elementary knowledge of Yiddish. They are taught to identify their interests with those of the Negro people and other oppressed groups. They learn to appreciate the humanist tradition of classical Yiddish writers like Mendele Moicher Sforim, I. L. Peretz and Sholem Aleichem. They learn that peace and friendship must replace war and racism.

In this period of hysteria, the schools offer progressive parents the means to help their children become integrated into an America that represents the sum total of contributions of many national groups and the best of the democratic tradition. In recent years the effectiveness of the schools has been enhanced by efforts to reconstruct the school curricula to bring them closer to the needs of children of American-born parents who do not themselves speak Yiddish. More will be done undoubtedly to meet the needs of the period in which we live.

Such schools, a credit to the Jewish community and to Jewish labor, are what the *Forward* is straining to destroy by the wildest red-baiting. The paper is trying to inflame nationalistic feeling against the schools by the lying assertion that the study of Yiddish is being suppressed.

The attack on the schools falls into the pattern of the day—congressional inquisitions, Smith act prosecutions, deportation and denaturalization hysteria, spy hoaxes, persecution of intellectuals. It extends the McCarthyite pattern into the new field of progressive Jewish education. It is an attack on children, on the right of parents to give their children a democratic education, on the right of national groups to contribute to American culture in the best democratic tradition. The *Forward* attack plays right into the hands of McCarthyism and lays the basis for an attack on all Jewish institutions.

The *Forward's* attack should be strongly protested by all Jews—by readers of the *Forward,* parents and members of all organizations of every persuasion, for it is a McCarthyite, anti-democratic move. Progressives especially should recognize the fascist threat inherent in this attack, which is part of the offensive against all progressive education, Jewish and non-Jewish. It is an attempt to destroy voluntary organizations and is intended to strike fear into the hearts of parents who want to teach their children anything other than McCarthyism. The attack must be answered by help-

ing build the schools in the communities. A partial answer to the *Forward* attack has been made in many cities by an increase in enrollment and by the establishment of new schools. This is an effective answer and a warning to the *Forward* and the McCarthyites.

Hands off our children!

BEHIND THE "CENSURE" VOTE

THE Security Council's vote on November 24 to "censure" Israel for the Kibya incident was a crude exposure of the war-inciting policies pursued by Washington and London. It is to be noted that the Soviet Union abstained from voting. There was total silence on this fact from those quarters which periodically talk about the Soviet Union's effort to "woo" the Arabs. For this abstention shows once more that the Soviet Union pursues a policy of supporting peaceful policies and the efforts of all nations, particularly the colonial, or semi-colonial, to achieve independence. That such aims were not contemplated by the vote of censure is clear from one glaring fact about the vote—namely, that it totally ignored any approach to the problem that would promote peace in the area by negotiation between Israel and the Arab countries. This omission was so raw that even the *New York Times* felt constrained to editorialize on November 26 that the "vote of censure . . . does nothing positive toward dealing with a situation which gets worse every day."

In other words, it becomes evident that Washington and London do not want peace in this area. What they intend is to keep the pot boiling so that they exercise control over the Middle East. This control is designed to secure complete military control so that the area can be converted into an anti-Soviet base, as well as to tighen the economic grip of Washington and London on this rich oil region. Their means for achieving this can be discerned from one of the proposals offered by General Vagn Bennike, head of the United Nations Truce Commission. One way of enforcing the truce, he thought, was to station an "international force" on the borders of Israel and the Arab countries. If this were to be done, Washington and London would have the situation in the palm of their hands. Now, how could they justify the placement of an "international force" there? By keeping the area in a state of turmoil and in need of "pacification."

Now we can understand why the Security Council resolution conspicuously and crudely avoided any attempt to initiate negotiations between the parties looking toward a peaceful settlement. This would defeat the anti-Soviet and imperialistic oil objectives of Washington and London. Instead the situation is deliberately being engineered into a state of deterioration until Washington and London can step in and push through approval of the assignment of an "international force" there.

Washington and London's policies in the Middle East are thus a threat to the peoples of Israel and the Arab countries and to the peace of the world. Such policies are being pursued with the expectation of creating a Middle East "defense" command that would fill out the anti-Soviet military strategy. The Jews of our country, Zionist and non-Zionist, should in the interest of the people of Israel learn that the Middle East "defense" command idea is in reality a war-inciting policy. Certainly this must be obvious from the avoidance of any peace action in the Kibya case. The Zionist organizations' advocacy of Israel's participation in such a Middle East military scheme is is not in the interest of peace for Israel and the world. Members of such organizations should press this fact on their leaders.

AWARD FOR WHAT?

FORTY years ago the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was founded and the celebration of its birthday late in November was a gigantic affair. The climax of the celebration was a one-hour television show with many of the country's most expensive stars participating. This was followed by the bestowal on President Eisenhower of the 1953 "America's Democratic Legacy Award." President Eisenhower then delivered an acceptance speech in which he said, "In this country if someone disagrees with you or accuses you, he must come up front. He cannot assassinate your character from behind without suffering the penalty of an outraged citizenry. . . . If we are going to continue to be proud Americans, there must be no weakening of the code which guarantees everyone the right to confront an accuser face to face."

Coming as it did on the heels of the shameful, wholesale character assassination precipitated by Eisenhower's own attorney general of a man dead four years (who was never confronted by his accusers) and many other figures who were recklessly called "spies"; coming as it did in the midst of the scandalous Monmouth investigation of "espionage" and the defamation of many scientists (mostly Jews) with serious charges motivated in part by anti-Semitism, according to Eisenhower's own Republican *New York Herald-Tribune* (December 8); coming as it did after the announcement that over a thousand federal employees had been fired as "security risks" without benefit of confrontation of their accusers—the words of Eisenhower can be said at the least to be in contradiction with the acts of his administration. Eisenhower has never raised a finger to stop the character assassination practiced by his own attorney general, by the FBI and by the whole "security" program. Eisenhower was, to say the least, tolerating the systematic destruction of that very "democratic legacy" for which the ADL was rewarding him for outstanding "contributions." Barry Gray, columnist for the *New York Post*, put it straight in his column of November 18: "They might just as well give it to McCarthy, Velde or Brownell. It will have as little meaning."

Are the Jewish people "defended" by "recognition" to a man who has done so little—to put it mildly—to stem the rising tide of McCarthyism that is threatening the very

Testimonial Dinner to Judge Flaggy
at St. George Hotel,
Brooklyn, 1954 (February
March)

Menu

GRAPEFRUIT FRUITIERRE

* *

HEARTS OF CELERY QUEEN OLIVES

* *

FRESH GARDEN VEGETABLE SOUP

* *

ROAST YOUNG TURKEY
CRANBERRY SAUCE
GIBLET GRAVY
FRENCH STRING BEANS
CANDIED YAMS

* *

PRINCESSE SALAD – 1000 ISLE DRESSING

* *

ST. GEORGE ICE CREAM CAKE

* *

PETITS FOURS

* *

DEMI TASSE

32-19-14

Program

Call to Order ..... Atty. CHARLES L. KELLAR
First Vice-President of League

National Anthem ..... Miss GLORIA DAVY
Accompanied by JEAN JABBERT, at piano

Invocation ..... Rev. BENJAMIN J. LOWRY
Third Vice-President of League

Introduction of HON. HUBERT T. DELANEY,
Justice of Domestic Relations Court,
as Toastmaster ..... Atty. OLIVER D. WILLIAMS
Chairman of Program Committee

Greetings ..... WESLEY McD. HOLDER
President of League

Solo. "Ouvre Ton Coeur" by *Bizet* ..... Miss GLORIA DAVY

Remarks ..... Rev. MILTON A. GALAMISON
Siloam Presbyterian Church

Remarks ..... Rabbi A. M. HELLER
Flatbush Jewish Center

Two-Piano Selections:

"Frasquita Serenade" by *Franz Lehar*

"Jamaica Rhumba" by *Arthur Benjamin*

Mrs. Elaine Durant Atwell

Miss Jeanette Dorsey

Remarks ..... Hon. Abe Stark
President of New York City Council

Address ..... Hon. Adam Clayton Powell
Member of Congress

Solo: "My Soul's been Anchored in the Lord"
arranged by *Florence Price* ..... Miss Gloria Davy

Presentations to Hon. Lewis S. Flagg, Jr.

Atty. Thomas R. Jones
Executive Secretary of League

to Mrs. Marie Flagg

Mrs. Ursula Brome
Second Vice-President of League

Remarks ..... Hon. Lewis S. Flagg, Jr.
Justice of the Municipal Court

Benediction ..... Bishop William R. Miller
Chaplain of League

TESTIMONIAL DINNER COMMITTEE to Judge Flag

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HON. JOHN J. WALSH
JUSTICE MILTON C. WECHT

ADDITIONAL TO LIST FOR SOULS OF BLACK FOLK

Mr. Fadayev, Union of Soviet Writers, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Miss Gloria Agrin 401 Broadway, N.Y. 13, N.Y.

Mr. David Graham McCanns, 409 Edgecombe Av., N.Y. 32, N.Y.

Hon. Judge Herman E. Moore, St. Thomas, Virginx Islands

[1954?]

MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

RELATION OF PUERTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Senator Johnston of South Carolina, speaking on the Constitution of Puerto Rico in the U.S. Senate on June 23, 1952, said: "We are giving them only the right, in a very limited way, to conduct the affairs of their own government in Puerto Rico. We are, under the Constitution of the United States, retaining our rights over Puerto Rico. We cannot get away from that."

The Government of the United States has taken the position in the United Nations that Puerto Rico is no longer a non-self governing territory within the definition of Article 73e of the United Nations Charter and therefore resolves to discontinue submitting information on Puerto Rico.

The Government of the United States presents the argument that the people of Puerto Rico have achieved the complete measure of self-government because of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

There have been limited reforms introduced by the U.S. Government in Puerto Rico. These reforms are of a minor nature and do not basically change the colonial status of Puerto Rico to the United States. These reforms preserve the colonialism and are used to convince the United Nations that independence and self-government have been achieved. However, these claims are merely a front used to deceive and hide the fact that Puerto Rico does not enjoy any real measure of self-government.

Judge Cecil Snyder, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico said, about the Constitution: "Under it there is no change of sovereignty. The economic and legal relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States remains intact." (p. 54, Hearings before the Committee on Public Lands, 81st Congress, Serials 35 - 1950).

Mr. Jack K. McFall, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, wrote Con-

gress a letter included in the above hearings urging them to agree to the proposed Constitution of Puerto Rico "in order that formal consent of the Puerto Ricans may be given to their present relationship to the United States."

The House of Representatives committee concluded their hearing on the new Puerto Rican constitution saying: "The bill under consideration would not change Puerto Rico's fundamental political, social and economic relationship to the United States. Those sections of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico pertaining to the political, social and economic relationship of the United States and Puerto Rico concerning such matters as the applicability of United States laws, customs, internal revenue, Federal judicial jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, Puerto Rican representation by a Resident Commissioner, etc., would remain in force and effect". (See House Report 2275, 1950)

Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University government professor, who helped prepare the new "Constitution", wrote in Jan. 1953: "The authority of the United States Supreme Court extends to the island and could be called upon to check any serious abuse of powers. Finally, the military power remains firmly and completely in the hands of the Federal authorities and can therefore not only be employed for the overthrow of the constitutional authorities, but is available for their continuing and effective support." (p. 45, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Jan. 1953.)

In the light of all these statements it is clear that the major change created in Puerto Rico has been only a change of name. What has always been Puerto Rico is now to be the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico." All acts of the Puerto Rican government are still subject to review by a court of the United States.

Puerto Rico has no voice in the decisions on war and peace made by the Government of the United States. Yet, under the U.S. Selective Service Act. more than 70,000 Puerto Ricans served in the armed forces during the Second World War and this drafting of soldiers in Puerto Rico by the United States still goes on and represents the imposition of taxation in blood and in no sense gives the right to the Puerto Ricans to determine the foreign policy of the United States. The Resident Commisioner of Puerto Rico in Washington has no vote in Congress, cannot speak except by unanimous consent, and his intervention in legislative activities is only by Congressional courtesy.

The new title of "Free Assosiated State" given to Puerto Rico contains none of the basic attributes of sovereignty, because:

1) The relations between Puerto Rico and the United States are determined by the unilateral decisions of the United States.

2) Puerto Rico can trade only with the United States and its people are not alloed to trade in other country's markets.

3) United Staes Law governs in Puerto Rico. For example, the U.S. Selective Service Law, the Immigrations Laws, the Smith Act, the Walter McCarran Law, the Taft-Hartley Law, and others.

4) Puerto Rico does not have the right to coin money, to provide

postal service, or to enter into treaties with other states.

5) The Federal Court of Puerto Rico is composed of appointees of the United States and decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico can be overruled by U.S. Courts.

It is evident that a nation such as Puerto Rico, living under such conditions, is not "free", "associated", or a "state". No limited, formal changes can alter the fact that Puerto Rico is today a non-self governing territory under the definition of the United Nations Charter.

In view of the above considerations, the United Nations should not allow the claim of the United States that the status of Puerto Rico be formally changed. Further, the United Nations should disallow any petition of the United States government for the removal of Puerto Rico from the list of territories on which she is required by Article 73e of the United Nations Charter to submit an annual report. So long as present conditions in the relations between Puerto Rico and the United States exists, the United States has the obligation to continue to render reports on the non-self governing (colony) of Puerto Rico.

41-9E-10

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS (49)

by WESTERN UNION

1955 FEB 23 PM 5 49

NBA270 BDA PD=NEW YORK NY 23 456PME=

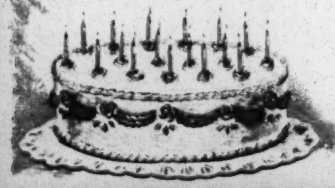
DR WEB DUBOIS=

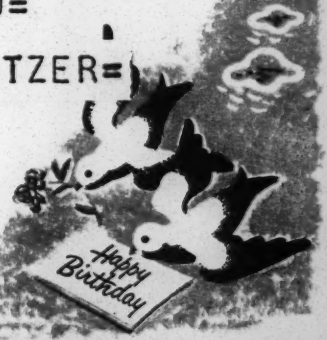
:31 GRACE COURT=

[ABT]

YOUR BIRTHDAY IS A CHERISHED PAGE OF STRENGTH AND HOPE IN THE PEOPLE'S CALENDAR. WE WISH YOU A HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD FIGHTING IN THE YEARS AHEAD=

JESSICA AND JOHN ABT AND ANNE AND ARTHUR SCHUTZER=





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JOHN J. ABT
ATTORNEY AT LAW

SUITE 1800

11 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK CITY 7
CORTLANDT 7-3110

July 15, 1955

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

You letter to Mrs. Knight is a gem. I would not change a word of it.

It seems to me that the important question is to assure that the exchange is publicized. It seems to me that the general press may well take an interest in view of the current public revulsion against the techniques of the passport people. At a minimum, the correspondence should be turned into a press release and widely distributed. Better yet would be a press conference at your office. Some press at least will show up, and your story plus you cannot fail to impress them.

I would certainly get the story to Lamont and the E.C.L.C. The only difficulty with the latter is that it proceedes by way of law suits which, as you so cogently point out to Mrs. Knight, cost money.

I am writing these thoughts because I will be in Washington all of next week working on the Supreme Court brief in the McCarran Act case. I shall be available the following week, however. If you think we should talk, please call me and I will come to your office. In respect to a meeting place, I yield to age and beauty.

Sincerely,

John J. Abt

27-13-15

[Academic Reprints]

April 18, 1955

Dr. Richard Fischer
Academic Reprints
P.O. Box 3003
Stanford, California

My dear Sir:

My friend Mr. Lee Lorch has called to my attention the fact that your organization is reprinting certain books. I want to mention my book of essays, DARKWATER, published in 1924, one of the first publication ventures of the new Harcourt Brace Company, and which I think deserves renewed attention.

I wish I could send you a copy but I regret to say copies are scarce. If, however, you could find it in the library and look it over so as to see whether you'd be interested in it or not, I could send you my only extra copy if you really wish to consider re-publication.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

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ar

Richard B. Fisher, Ph.D.
Director

April 20, 1955

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 18th. Lee Lorch wrote me early in February concerning the possibility of re-publishing your out-of-print titles, and I had hoped to be able to speak to you with regard to this matter during my trip to New York shortly thereafter. It was only due to the pressure of previously scheduled business that I could not do so.

We are, in fact, very much interested in DARKWATER as well as in JOHN BROWN. At this time, however, it is not possible for me to schedule any definite time for the re-publication of these titles. I have not given them more careful consideration for this reason.

I believe we may be able to obtain copies of both titles in the Stanford Library, but thank you very much for your offer to provide your edition of DARKWATER. I will be in touch with you again in regard to these books as soon as our publication schedule for this Fall and Winter has been clarified. Again thank you for your suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Richard B. Fisher

Richard B. Fisher,
Director

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

RBF:hl

27-17-35

[Afro-Asian Student's Conf.]

M A N I F E S T O
of the AFRO-ASIAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE in the U.K.

We, the students participating or represented here from Asian and African countries studying in the U.K., meeting in London on Sunday May the 15th 1955, congratulate the representatives of Asian and African countries who took part in the Afro-Asian Conference held at Bandung on their efforts to preserve world peace, end colonialism, oppose racialism and to bring about brighter future and better understanding among Asian and African peoples.

The historical significance of the Bandung Conference lies in that it reflected for the first time in history the new era - the era of growing friendship and unity among Asian and African peoples who constitute more than half of the human race. It showed clearly they not only can manage their own destiny in the way they choose, but also set an example for the whole world in political and social maturity.

We believe that our Conference here is but another reflection of this new dawn therefore it assumes historical significance too. It is also a great opportunity to strengthen friendship and understanding among us all and to co-operate in demanding a brighter future, better and more academic facilities, freedoms and students' rights. Our Conference will contribute to the better understanding of our peoples on the one hand and with our British friends on the other.

We hereby proclaim our unanimous agreement on the following:-

1. We fully support the resolutions, decisions and communiqué of the Afro-Asian Conference held at Bandung.

2. We believe that all students have the right:-

   a. to get education at all its stages in their own countries, and the right to have national universities;

   b. to better study facilities, such as good libraries, reading rooms, etc.

   c. to have economic assistance by means of grants, loans, free meals, stationery and good boarding houses;

   d. to sports facilities and clubs - recreational and cultural;

   e. to free and suitable health services, hospitals and free medicine.

   f. to have a democratic educational system and academic and social freedoms;

   g. to organise themselves in local and national students' unions. Therefore we demand that banned students' unions should be given the freedom to operate openly and freely;

   h. to study in their own national languages and to study and develop their national culture and heritage.

3. We believe that exchange of delegations and cultural, social and sports activities on regional, continental and international scale would contribute immensely to strengthening friendship and understanding among Asian and African students.

P.T.O.

4. We consider it useful and necessary to set up a permanent student body by Asian and African students studying in the U.K. to be called The Afro-Asian Students' Co-ordinating Committee in the U.K. whose aims should be the following:-

a. To further friendship and understanding and co-operation among Asian and African students studying in the U.K. on the one hand and with British students and people on the other.

b. To organize cultural, social, and sports activities.

c. To publish a bulletin as circumstances permit. This should contain reports, articles and news about Asian and African students in U.K. and their respective countries and also should contain some scientific and literary articles, also examples of Asian and African national cultures.

d. The Afro-Asian Students' Co-ordinating Committee is open to all Asian and African students, in organisations.

e. The Afro-Asian Students' Steering Committee is to be empowered to invite the various students' organisations to set up an Afro-Asian Students Co-ordinating Committee.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY by the AFRO-ASIAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE in the U.K. May 15, 1955, at which the following countries and organisations were represented:

Arab Students' Union
Burma
Ceylon
China
Ethiopia
Egypt
Gold Coast
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Jordan
Kenya
Malaya
Nigeria
Pakistan
South Africa
Sudan
Vietnam
West Africa

Observers from the following organisations also attended the Conference:

World Federation of Democratic Youth
International Union of Students
West Indies
Middle East Society - University of Birmingham
Overseas Students' Society - Wolverhampton Technical College.

Representation capacity of the Conference was :

11,000 students in the U.K.

The following RESOLUTIONS were UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED at the AFRO-ASIAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE in the U.K. May 15th 1955.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL COMMISSION:-

This conference protests against the recent suspension of grants from eleven Iraqi students studying in the U.K. without adequate reasons; and urges the Educational Minister of Iraq and the Port of Basrah Directorate to review their cases with a view of restoring their grants.

The Conference regards the right of foreign students studying in this country until completion of their studies is legitimate as long as their academic progress is reasonable. We therefore ask the Home Office to facilitate the extension of stay of those Iraqi students who are facing difficulties in renewal of their permit to stay.

The Conference urges the participating organisations and students to contribute to a fund to help the Iraqi students affected by the suspension of the grants pending the restoration of those grants by the Iraqi Authorities.

This Conference deplores the withdrawal by the Johore Government of scholarships awarded to Wan and Mrs. Hamid, following their visit to China and calls upon the Johore Government to review the case with a view to restoring the scholarships immediately.

This Conference affirms the right of students to travel freely to all countries in the world.

This Conference deplores the imposition of any restriction on political activity as a condition to the award of grants or scholarships and calls upon such Governments as have imposed such restrictions to reconsider their policy.

This Conference agrees to the establishment of a permanent Afro-Asian Students' Secretariat to co-ordinate work and facilitate contact between organisations of students from all parts of Africa and Asia; as a preliminary to the establishment of this Secretariat agrees to elect a representative from each participating organisation to a Preparatory Committee to draft the constitution of the Secretariat for subsequent ratification by each organisation.

This Conference urges the Iraqi Authorities to allow the Iraqi students to practice their elementary democratic and academic rights and to organise themselves into a National Union of Students which represents them and voices their demands. The Conference also urges the Iraqi Authorities to stop the persecution of Iraqi students and teachers.

This Conference deplores most profoundly the Egyptian Government's attitude of dismissing over 500 University students and 43 University lecturers and professors because of their disapproval of military dictatorship, of their demand for genuine democratic life and for their protests against concluding a treaty with Britain without the consent of the people.

This conference condemns:-

a) The Bantu Education Act by which the provision of state education will be governed by the aim of inculcating in the African a recognition of his so called 'white inferiority'.

b) The arbitrary suspension of teaching and instruction at Fort-Hare College - the African College providing post matriculation education to African students.

The Conference recognising that the plight of the youth and students is particularly urgent resolves to secure the co-operation

of the British National Union of Students for the purpose of convening a students' conference on the subject of "Education in South Africa."

The Conference deplores the attempt of the French imperialists in North Africa to suppress the national Arabic language and to replace it by French.

This Commission suggests that the Afro-Asian students residing in Great Britain should visit each other in informal cultural functions, give performances for each other, and exchange opinions and ideas in informal receptions,

(2) That seminars should be held on various subjects such as Economics, Medicine, Law, and others,

(3) That annual conferences of organisations should extend invitations to other Afro-Asian organisations,

(4) Hold joint concerts once or twice a year,

(5) Invite articles from fraternal bodies for publication in their journals.

POLITICAL COMMISSION

The Conference fully supports the people of North Africa in their struggle for freedom and national independence, and deplores the savage treatment of the people of North Africa by the French Imperialists.

The Conference deplores the attempts of foreign Imperialists to subordinate the people of Asia and Africa in pacts and treaties directed against the interests of these same people and serving the objects of Imperialism. The Conference also declares that friendly alliances is the only course Afro-Asian people should choose in their international relations.

This House regrets the British Colonial Policy in East and Central Africa. The House believes that political representation on population basis and without bias for race or colour is the only sure and lasting solution to the problemsof East and Central Africa.
This House therefore suggests:

(a) An immediate change of outlook on African problems - the adoption of a more reasonable and humane method to solve political and social problems - in order that the establishment of a truly democratic, multi-racial society might grow up out of the present chaos,

(b) A new attempt at negotiations with the recognised leaders of the Kikuyu nation to end the fighting and deal with the real problems of Kenya be made,

(c) That the Afro-Asian Students of Great Britain and Ireland, in congress assembled, call on Her Majesty's Government and the entire people of Great Britain to review positively the situation in East and Central Africa in the interest of peace and racial unity.

That this Conference appreciates the efforts of certain members of U.N.O. particularly India to uphold human rights in Africa but deprecates the aparthied policy in South Africa and the apparent condonement of the same by some powers particularly Britain. P.T.O.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Commission met and discussed the points arising under the following three heads: namely:-

1. Economic and social backwardness in the Afro-Asian countries.

2. The problem of racialism in the various Asian and African countries.

3. The status and conditions of women in Asian and African countries.

On the first head the Commission observed that the economic progress and social advance are intrinsically connected with the achievement of national independence. So long as a country is economically and politically dominated by foreign imperialist powers all its natural and human resources are harnessed not for the benefit of the people of the countries but for foreign monopolists and exploiting concerns. Therefore the political and economic independence from foreign powers is the basis for social advancement.

Secondly the Commission also observed that the idea of African and Asian countries with no possibilities of procuring capital inside the country but have to look to foreign countries to invite them is rather a false one. It believes that all these countries possess the best capital a nation can offer, that is, its creative human resources. If this tremendous power of human creativeness is harnessed in these countries, then the problem of capital can be solved.

The Commission also observed that the unrestricted existence of foreign capital in the African and Asian countries is a positive hindrance to progress. Moreover exchanges of technical experiences and the derivation of knowledge from the industrial planning of all other countries are also vitally important for economic progress. Furthermore the Commission observed that the countries in Asia and Africa who have recently achieved independence should look forward for more trade with China and other East European countries which will be of mutual benefit and eventually lessen world tension.

On the second head, Racialism: The Commission observed that the policy of racialism is another form of imperialist policy to carry out their subjugation of colonial countries. It particularly brought to notice the racial discriminatory policy in South Africa and other African and Asian colonies. It also observed that any form of racial discrimination must be done away with and people must be provided with equal opportunity whatever their creed or colour may be. This racial problem also finds expression in class distinction and other forms of differentiations in the African and Asian countries and particularly in the Middle East.

Status of Women. The Commission further observed that the status of women in the Asian and African countries should be equal to that of men, that women in these countries should not be subject to social prejudices and its yoke; that there should be free schooling for women; that women be given franchise; that conditions be created whereby women will enjoy the same rights and privileges as men.

Messages received for the Afro-Asian Conference in the U.K.
London, Sunday May the 15th 1955.

Message from the Ruslan Abdulgani Conference Secretary General.
"Thanks for good wishes to Asian African Conference.
Message from The Embassy of the Union of Burma
"Thank you for your letter of May 7th, 1955. I am really glad that our students are having an opportunity of meeting and knowing one another in this Afro-Asian Students' Conference. I am sure that you will all take a chance such as this to its full for finding out ways and means for improving the welfare and happiness of our students while still being educated away from their respective homes. The students of today will in time become leaders of the coming days. A very great responsibility therefore rests on our students for making themselves to become worthy citizens of their respective lands. With best wishes to you all for a happy and successful Conference."
Message from the Office of the Charge d'Affaires of the People's Republic of China, London. "On the occasion of the opening of the Afro-Asian Students Conference at London, may I express my sincere wishes for the success of the Conference. I heartily hope that the Conference will contribute much to promote mutual understanding and friendly co-operation among the Asian-African peoples".
Message from the Egyptian Ambassador to the Afro-Asian Students' Conference Committee. "I send the Conference my hearty greetings and wish you all every success in your laudable endeavours, which I am sure, will bear fruits of happiness and prosperity for all the Countries and Peoples represented in this meeting.

The aims of all Afro-Asians, as clearly and sincerely explained at the Bandung Conference, cherish Peace in Freedom and Co-operation in Equality as the sound basis for friendly relations between Nations and as the only way for the salvation of the human kind from the horrors of devastating wars.

The younger generations, who would bear the brunt of failure, are called upon to deploy every effort towards the realisation of these noble aims; and I wish you again all success in your endeavours."
Message from The Indian Embassador in Egypt. "I am glad to hear that an Afro-Asian Students' Conference is being organised under the auspices of the Ceylon Students' Association of the United Kingdom. Close contact between Asian students studying in other continents has always appeared to me a necessity. It is in fact from such contacts that the unity of our movements has developed in the past. The Ceylon Students' Association in taking the leadership in organising such a conference is doing something which has long been overdue. I send my greetings to the conference."
Message from The Ambassador of Liberia. "I have received your letter of the 8th May on my return from the Bandung Conference in Indonesia. I am happy to learn that the Afro-Asian Students' Conference pledges support to the decisions of the Bandung Conference which is, in my opinion, of world importance and the greatest concern to the people living in Asia and Africa.

I also take this opportunity to extend my best wishes and felicitations for the future success of the Afro-Asian Students' Conference.
Message from Nepalese Ambassador. "On the occasion of the Afro-Asian Students' Conference tomorrow I send you my greetings and best wishes for your success."
Message from High Commissioner for Pakistan. "I am very happy indeed to send a message of greetings and good wishes to the Afro-Asian Students' Conference in London. I am in favour of such gatherings for I am quite sure that the more the different peoples of the world can get together to discuss constructively their common problems and aspirations, the greater will be the degree of understanding between them; and it is upon such understanding that the peace of the world so largely depends. I wish your deliberations every success".

P.T.O.

Message from Assayed Mohamed Ibrahim, The Legation of The Moutawakilite. Kingdom of Yemen. "It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 7th 1955, and I hasten to send you and your fellow members of the Afro-Asian Students' Conference my heartfelt greetings and sincere wishes for the success of your Conference.

I am confident that you and every Afro-Asian student in this country, as elsewhere, will endeavour to do their best to represent their countries in the best possible light and will apply themselves most devoutedly to the serious tasks ahead of them.

I hope this conference will further help you all towards a constructive solution of the many and varied problems which you will discuss."

Messages also received from Their Excellencies the Indonesian, Jordan, and Israel Ambassadors.

[Agrin]

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
220 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

WORTH 4-7428 RECTOR 2-3491

October 12, 1955

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 31, New York

Dear Doctor:

For some reason, I could not find your office telephone listed, and so I write.

I received the copies of your correspondence with the State Department. I had wanted to reiterate our offer to Shirley to litigate the matter if necessary. I was going to suggest that litigation be held off to the end of October -- a short delay in the perspective of history -- because of other court commitments until then.

Now that this new letter has come from the State Department, I think it important for other reasons that no action be taken against them until after sufficient cogitating time has passed. The end of October would seem a reasonable time.

I will call you at home one evening to discuss with you what you may wish to do about the matter.

Give my love to Shirley, retaining an aliquot share for yourself.

Sincerely,

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN

By Gloria

GA/mm

27-13-14

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[Agrin]

BLANCH FREEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
220 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

WORTH 4-7428 RECTOR 2-3491

November 30, 1955

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N Y

Dear Doctor:

As we told Shirley, we were aware that no decision had been reached on the passport question. Yesterday, while speaking to Nicholas on another case, he apologetically informed us, unsolicitated, that still no decision had come down. I think that we shall let them "reevaluate" until the first of the new year, and then inform them that either they arrive at a decision or they will be confronted by a suit.

In relation to your letter to Roberts, I think that you have suggested a very proper course, particularly because I believe that it can be implemented legally. Once the terms of affiliation are fixed with the World Peace Council, and a ruling sought and procured from the Department, it would be possible to seek in a civil action, what is called a "declaratory judgment" to determine the validity of the administrative ruling. This could test not only the applicability of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to such a relationship as is envisioned, but also the infringement of the constitutional privilege of free association if it is applied. Very interesting.

Please let me know developments -- and I hope there are.

Love.

Sincerely,

Gloria

27-12-12

[Aldridge Society]

THE IRA ALDRIDGE SOCIETY
12, Loudoun Road,
London, N.W.8

30th August, 1955.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

On behalf of the recently founded Ira Aldridge Society, we have pleasure in enclosing a statement of its Aims and Objects, which we believe will have your support.

You will be interested to know that our President is Miss Amanda Ira Aldridge, the daughter of Ira Aldridge, and our first Honorary Vice-President is Monsieur Joseph Dejean, Ambassador of the Republic of Haiti. We now have the honour to invite you to serve as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

If there is any special way in which you can help the Society in your own particular sphere, we shall be glad if you will let us know.

We look forward to hearing from you telling us of your interest in the Society and your willingness to become one of the Vice-Presidents.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Marshall

Herbert Marshall
Chairman

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York
U.S.A.

Enclosure

42-1A-95

February 14, 1955

Mr. Rewi Alley
9, Tai Chi Chang
Peking, China

Dear Mr. Alley:

I thank you very much for the book that you have sent, which I shall examine with interest.

We are greatly pleased with the advance movements in China.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh